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IF NOT FORTHCOMING, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN WILL ASK FOR REVOCATION OF THE FRANCHISE.

That the business and professional men in the Astoria Chamber of Commerce intend to carry on the fight against the Pacific States Telephone Company may be taken as an assured fact, judging from the temper and attitude displayed by many of them who are constant users of the 'phones. It is planned to carry on the matter until the franchise of the company is revoked, or until it has bettered its service to such a degree that it will give at least fair satisfaction to the majority of its users.

Mr. Whyte, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, acting in accordance with the instructions given by the meeting of the Chamber the previous evening, yesterday prepared letters to the local manager of the telephone company, to the common council, and to the various independent telephone companies now doing business about the country.

The communication to the city council will tentatively ask in the name of the Chamber of Commerce that the franchise of the telephone company in Astoria be revoked forthwith.

The communications to the independent telephone companies include an invitation to establish an independent company here.

On all sides are heard complaints of the "miserably poor service." In the office of the Chamber of Commerce is a list of copies of letters on file, which contain repeated assurances on the part of the company of an immediate betterment in the service, but as far as can be ascertained the concern has not made the slightest real effort to accomplish anything. The last letter addressed to the local manager of the company by the Chamber of Commerce did not even elicit a reply.

That it will be readily possible to revoke the franchise seems to be the prevailing opinion, yet an examination of the franchise granted to the company in 1901 tends to show that a revocation may not be as easy a thing to accomplish as it is to wish for it. The franchise does include a phrase to the effect that it shall stand revoked ipso facto by the failure to live up to the terms of the instrument; but by a strange oversight, it contains, apparently, nothing which calls for proper and decent service. It does demand on the part of the city that the rates shall not be higher than in other cities of the same size in Oregon having equivalent service; and yesterday it was said that even under this clause the company should be held amenable, as its service is said to be notoriously poorer than in other cities of equal size where the same rates are charged. At all events, it is planned to appeal to the council to revoke the franchise and let the company, if it can, show that legally the council exceeded its powers in so doing.

But if the plan of revoking the franchise fails, then it is said that the business and professional men can simply get together and by a "gentlemanly understanding" agree to patronize a new company.

Unless there is a striking change of attitude on the part of those now interesting themselves in the matter, it would appear as if the present agitation is not a mere "kick" which will be permitted to die away and be forgotten in a month or so.

The Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company has wires and offices from Canada on the North to Mexico on the south. It is commonly looked upon as the "telephone trust." Probably the cities that have had trouble with the company in the last decade could be counted by the hundreds. In scores of cities and towns independent companies have been created, and, as far as is known, the

Pacific States Company—or "Sunset Company", as it is better known—never lets go when once it has a hold. The outcome thus results that dual systems arise in towns.

"The double 'phones are a nuisance," said a gentleman yesterday, "an entire nuisance, and yet as far as I know there is no other way to better the service. Of course business men and doctors, lawyers, and so on, can simply get together and tacitly agree to patronize only the new company as a punishment to the old for its sins, and thus the extra expense of paying for two systems can be avoided. And that plan, if carried out, would mean that the present local concern would get just what it has tried so hard to earn for itself."

Already the Chamber of Commerce is figuring on "backing up" and aiding the expected new concern by helping it to get the patronage of the city.

The "foxy" lawyers who drew the franchise for the Sunset Company managed to include within its provisions a clause which reads that the city council cannot grant a franchise to any new concern on terms "more favorable" than contained in their franchise.

LOCKJAW CAUSES DEATH.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 14.—Frank Susbauer, the 11-year-old son of Henry Susbauer, near Cornelius, died Sunday from tetanus, as a result of a sliver, which he ran into one of his toes two weeks ago.

BUSINESS SECTION BURNS.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—The business section of Daggett, a small town on the Mojave Desert, was practically destroyed by fire last night. The blaze, which is supposed to have started in a barber shop, quickly burned the main business block, there being a scarcity of water. Among the buildings destroyed were the postoffice, Hart's Hotel and McRae's Cafe. The loss is about \$50,000.

NEGRO STRUNG UP.

MIDDLETOWN, Tenn., July 14.—Hugh Jones, a negro, was strung up to a sapling limb near here early today by a mob of 100 men. Jones had attempted to assault Miss Ora Yoppys, aged 17. He was being brought to Middletown by special deputies.

THREE DIE OF HEAT.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—As a result of yesterday's intense heat, three deaths were recorded and today opened with the temperature little less oppressive than yesterday.

DAYTON WANTS RACES.

DAYTON, Wash., July 14.—The effort of local racehorse men to have Dayton placed on the Spokane, Lewiston, Walla Walla racing circuit is meeting with encouraging success. Watsburg is strongly in favor of the proposition. Work will probably be commenced in a few days on the racetrack and fair grounds here which are to be placed in first-class condition for the county fair in October.

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COLIC, CHOLERA AND
DIARRHOEA
REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

"DRYS" IN SESSION

National Prohibition Convention
Opens Today

HAVE SEVERAL CANDIDATES

Will Enter Candidates For Presidency and Vice-Presidency—One Leader Avers That Women Drink More and Men Less.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The National Prohibition convention will open here tomorrow, and a vigorous movement in behalf of Professor Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburg, for the Presidential nomination is the latest development. Professor Scanlon is the field representative of the Temperance Society of the Presbyterian Church. He led the fight against the endorsement of the anti-saloon league at the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly here a year ago.

Up to the present time one candidate for vice-president has appeared. Professor A. S. Watkins, of Ohio, is a candidate for this place. It is expected he will be named for Governor by the state convention tomorrow and if so, it will be with the understanding that he will withdraw from the state ticket in the event that he secures second place on the National ticket. The reason there are no other entries for the vice-presidential contest is that it has been a custom to select the candidate for this place from among the defeated candidates for President.

While some of the leaders are antagonistic to the Anti-Saloon League, it is significant that invitations have been issued by the National committee to Rev. P. A. Baker, superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League, and Wayne B. Heeler, superintendent of the Ohio League, to attend the convention.

A fight against a platform of numerous issues and in favor of one confined to the single issue of prohibition was started at the opening session by Temporary Chairman H. L. Peeke, of Sandusky. Mr. Peeke, in an address which consumed more than 2 hours, assailed woman suffrage, which has come to be regarded as an established tenet of the party, declaring that women drink more and men less than they did a decade ago and that the easiest laws regulating the liquor traffic are in the woman suffrage states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

Making Himself Secure.

After the funeral of an old woman in a remote Yorkshire hamlet her sons and daughters made a vigorous search for her will, but without success, although they knew that she had prepared one shortly before her death.

"What's ta done wi' it, Jock?" the eldest son asked the youngest, who, being unmarried and a great dunce, had always hung on to his mother's apron strings. "Tha's been in t' house all this time, wi' nobody to watch thee, an' it looks a bit fishy. Hast ta burnt it?"

Jock violently refuted the charge. "Why, Ah nobbut 'ad it in my 'ands once," he declared.

"Ah, then, tha admits there wor a will?" cried the eldest brother triumphantly. "Of course there wor!" Jock frankly confessed. "She gave it to me t' day afore she died, but Ah couldn't read a word of it, so Ah took it an' 'buried it to keep it safe. Ah'm not going to let any brothers an' sisters get ahead o' me. When Ah've learnt to read for me sen Ah shall dig that will up, but not a day earlier!"

And they had to "have the law on him" before he would divulge the hiding place of the document.

In Praise of Tea.

Kienlung, the Chinese poet, was a prolific writer, and of all his poems his immortal "Praise of Tea" is most widely remembered. Written in exquisite characters, it decorates half the old cups, plates and fans of his period. Thus it runs:

"Place upon a gentle fire the tripod whose color and form tell of a far antiquity and fill it with water of molten snow. Let it seethe till it would be hot enough to whiten fish or to redder a crab. Then pour it into a cup upon the tender leaves of a selected tea tree. Let it rest till the mists which freely rise have formed themselves into thicker clouds and until these have gradually ceased to weigh upon the surface and at last float away in vapor, then deliberately sip the delicious liquor. It will drive away all the causes of disquietude that come to trouble us. You may taste and you may feel, but never can you express in words or song that sweet tranquillity we draw from the essence thus prepared."

ARREST DYNAMITER

Dastardly Villain Taken in San Francisco

REFUSES TO CONFESS ALL

Blew up Gallagher Places in Oakland, But Refuses to Tell Who the Men Are Who Paid Him for the Job.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—John Claudianes, a Greek, 23 years of age, has made a confession to District Attorney Langdon that he is the man who dynamited the residence of Jas. L. Gallagher in Oakland, and afterwards wrecked with dynamite two houses owned by Gallagher in Oakland which were unoccupied. Claudianes has been arrested by detectives in the employ of the district attorney. Gallagher is a former supervisor of San Francisco who has testified against Ruef in the graft cases.

The information regarding the arrest, which was made on last Saturday night, has been withheld because the district attorney hoped to be able to apprehend Peter Claudianes, an older brother of the men arrested, who is believed by the district attorney to be the man who inspired the young brother to do the deed. It is asserted by the district attorney that in a letter which John wrote to Peter on July 2, and which had fallen into the district attorney's hands, John convicted Peter of being the man who planned the dynamiting, and that he accuses his brother of receiving \$1,000 for the job and then refusing to divide. Although John Claudianes has confessed to being the actual perpetrator of the crime he refuses absolutely to divulge the names of the persons who he claims paid his brother \$1,000 for committing the crime.

FOODS OF ITALY.

Specialties of the Friggitrici in Naples and Genoa.

Huge meaty chestnuts are found everywhere in Italy. Peeled and boiled in a reddish broth seasoned with laurel leaves and caraway seeds, the nuts are palatable. About two dozen of the large kernels are sold for a penny. In both Genoa and Naples the friggitrici are interesting, and some of their specialties are well worth a trial if one can forget the unappetizing appearance of cooks and cooking appliances. One friggitrice attracts attention to a tray of golden balls which she piles in a pyramid. The golden balls are artichokes. They are boiled in salted water until tender and are put in a pan over steam to keep them hot until a customer appears. For threepence the vender will take one from the steaming pan, dry it, dip it into batter and pop it into the hot oil. A moment later a golden brown ball, delicious and crispy on the outside and tender and succulent on the inside, is handed to the purchaser. The frying is managed in such a way that when the fritters are taken from the kettle they are very hot, but so dry on the outside that they scarcely soil the fingers when eaten from the hand. Another friggitrice specialty is that of cheese balls. They are made of paste filled with grated cheese and fried. Mashed chestnuts, rice, chopped chicken and many vegetables are used to vary the fillings for the popular frittos. Some of the frying kettles are portable, and the friggitrici have regular routes like the milkmen, where they tap at the basement door, get their orders, take their tiny bellows and blow up the charcoal until it glows and then cook the breakfast of meat balls or rice cakes or artichokes, which are sent in hot—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Solenodons.

Only two species of that singular insectivorous mammal, the solenodon, are known, one inhabiting Haiti and the other Cuba. They differ chiefly in the color and quality of their fur. Solenodons are quaint looking animals, rather larger than rats, with long flexible snouts and naked tails. They are nocturnal and obtain their food by digging in the soft ground for insects, etc., with their snouts. Their brain capacity is small, and they are said to have the curious habit when hunted by dogs of hiding their heads in the nearest holes and leaving their bodies exposed.

The Clock Was Wrecked.

Biway—Use an alarm clock nowadays? Jigsaw—No; never tried one but once. Biway—How was that? Jigsaw—Well, you see, the first time it went off I didn't exactly know what it was, and so I said, "Oh, for heaven's sake, Maria, shut up!" Maria happened to be awake, and—well, that is how it was.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Subscribe to the Morning Astorian, Friday

FOR GIRL STUDENTS

Houses Being Built at University of Oregon

PROPER HOMES FOR CO-EDS.

At Least Three New Places Will be Ready For Occupancy in September and Householders Are More Disposed to Rent Rooms This Year.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, July 13.—Girls at the University of Oregon will be well housed next year. At least three new houses, accommodating between 60 and 70 girls, will be ready for occupancy in September. The Mary Spiller House, named for the first woman connected with the University, is now being completed and comfortably furnished. It will have rooms for 20 to 25 girls, and be under the same general control as the men's dormitory. It is beautifully located on the highest part of the campus, and gives promise of being a most pleasant home.

The Klose Tillamook Club will have a handsome new home by the opening of the University. The carpenters are preparing to rush the building as fast as possible. It will accommodate between 20 and 25 girls. The Zeta Phi Sorority is having a new house built on the corner of 13th and High Sts., which will have room enough for 20 girls. The plans call for a very handsome building.

Room for rent seem much more plentiful than usual, probably for the reason that the touch of hard times has made many more people willing to rent. These, together with the new girl's houses and the old ones already established, will make it comparatively easy for the University to find good homes for the large number of girls that will enter in September.

TANNING OF LEATHER.

It is Probably the Most Ancient of All the Arts.

Tanning of leather is probably the oldest of all arts. Agriculture is the only one that would have a chance of competition, but the probabilities are that cold weather taught the first intelligent anthropoid ape to move south or cover himself with skins. Without tanning the raw hides would soon stiffen and in damp weather would rot and become unbearable because of their odors. Probably about the period of the troglodytes, or cave men, the art had its inception, and right here is to be stated one of the most curious features of the art—namely, that while every other art has advanced, the methods employed by most tanners today are quite similar to those used in the time of Herodotus, a writer who has told us more about the world as he found it than has any historian who succeeded him.

Herodotus says he found the Africans wearing skins for clothing, a remarkable statement about the people of a country in which the thermometer rarely goes below 100 degrees F. The Phoenicians used tanned leather for the outside of ships with which they fearlessly navigated every square mile of the sea of all antiquity. Babylonian

leather workers were respected in the time of David of Judea. Russia leather has held a proud place since the first century of our era. Dyed mague leather from Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, made from goat-skins, is famous the world over for the beauty of its red and yellow dyes. Then there is the shagreen of Tartary and Armenia, made of only a small piece of ass' skin, a square of two feet, just over the tail.

To me the most memorable thing I saw at Tangier, Morocco, was a famous tannery that dated back to the period preceding the Arabic invasion of Europe. For some of the finest grades a man was treading the skins in a vat barefooted. He was some wretched outcast picked up on the streets and in need of a few copper coins to save him from starvation. The guide told me that an hour among the mineral and vegetable acids in that vat would cause the skin to peel from his feet and legs as if the flesh had been boiled. As hospitals are unknown in Tangier, this seemed a serious prospect for the poor wretch. This incident recalled the unfortunate mules at Guajala and in other places of Mexico that are put into the cyanide tanks to separate the silver by tramping. The poor brutes soon lose their hoofs and have to be shot.

Morocco leather is made of goat-skins, dyed upon their outer surfaces. Not until the middle of the eighteenth century was the art introduced into France, where the highest grades of Morocco leather are made in these days. But most travelers are shown books in the Vatican at Rome and in the Royal library at Madrid bound early in 1700 that are in fine condition. Dyeing leather red is the most difficult of all arts in treating skins. The color requires some mysterious mordant to fix it, and not a dyer between Mogadore and Aleppo will give up the secret.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IRVING AND MONTAGUE.

One of Their Practical Jokes That Scared Their Friends.

In Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and Today" the author tells of a practical joke played by Henry Irving and Harry Montague upon a number of their friends, and "in its execution was seen the first dawning glimmer of that irragic force that was ultimately to find expression in Hood's 'Dream of Eugene Aram' and 'The Bells.'" Irving and Montague, hitherto the best allies, began to quarrel on their way to a picnic, and their friends feared some tragic consequences. After luncheon both of the men disappeared.

Smale's face turned deadly pale. He felt that his worst fears were being realized. With one wild cry, "They're gone—what on earth has become of them?" he made a dash down the Dargle over the rocks and boulders, with the remainder of the picnic party at his heels.

At the bottom of a "dreadful hollow behind the little wood" a fearful sight presented itself to the astonished friends. There on a stone sat Henry Irving in his shirt sleeves, his long hair matted over his eyes, his thin hands and white face all smeared with blood, and dangling an open clasp knife.

He was muttering to himself in a savage tone: "I've done it! I've done it! I said I would! I said I would!"

Tom Smale in an agony of fear rushed up to Irving, who waved him on one side with threatening gestures. "For God's sake, man," screamed the distracted Smale, "tell us where he is!"

Irving, scarcely moving a muscle, pointed to a heap of dead leaves and in sepulchral tones cried: "He's there—there! I've done for him! I've murdered him!"

Smale literally bounded to the heap and began flinging aside the leaves in every direction. Presently he found the body of Harry Montague lying face downward. Almost paralyzed with fear, Smale just managed to turn the head around and found Montague convulsed with laughter, with a pocket handkerchief in his mouth to prevent an explosion. Never was better acting seen on any stage.

July Official Tide Tables

Compiled by the U. S. Government for
Astoria and Vicinity.

JULY, 1908.				JULY, 1908.			
High Water.		A. M.		Low Water.		A. M.	
Date		h.m.	ft.	Date		h.m.	ft.
Wednesday	1	1:54	8.1	Wednesday	1	8:55	0.2
Thursday	2	2:39	7.7	Thursday	2	9:22	0.2
Friday	3	3:03	7.4	Friday	3	9:52	0.3
Saturday	4	3:50	6.9	Saturday	4	10:22	0.9
SUNDAY	5	4:25	6.5	SUNDAY	5	10:54	1.4
Monday	6	5:36	6.2	Monday	6	11:40	1.9
Tuesday	7	6:45	5.9	Tuesday	7	12:05	2.4
Wednesday	8	8:00	5.9	Wednesday	8	1:00	1.8
Thursday	9	9:18	5.9	Thursday	9	2:00	1.1
Friday	10	10:25	6.2	Friday	10	3:00	0.3
Saturday	11	11:25	6.6	Saturday	11	4:00	0.4
SUNDAY	12	12:20	7.0	SUNDAY	12	5:00	0.4
Monday	13	1:10	7.3	Monday	13	6:00	0.4
Tuesday	14	2:02	7.4	Tuesday	14	7:00	0.4
Wednesday	15	2:58	7.3	Wednesday	15	8:00	0.4
Thursday	16	3:50	7.1	Thursday	16	9:00	0.4
Friday	17	4:40	6.8	Friday	17	10:00	0.4
Saturday	18	5:30	6.5	Saturday	18	11:00	0.4
SUNDAY	19	6:20	6.2	SUNDAY	19	12:00	0.4
Monday	20	7:10	5.9	Monday	20	1:00	0.4
Tuesday	21	8:00	5.6	Tuesday	21	2:00	0.4
Wednesday	22	8:45	5.4	Wednesday	22	3:00	0.4
Thursday	23	9:30	5.2	Thursday	23	4:00	0.4
Friday	24	10:15	5.0	Friday	24	5:00	0.4
Saturday	25	11:00	4.8	Saturday	25	6:00	0.4
SUNDAY	26	11:50	4.6	SUNDAY	26	7:00	0.4
Monday	27	12:40	4.4	Monday	27	8:00	0.4
Tuesday	28	1:30	4.2	Tuesday	28	9:00	0.4
Wednesday	29	2:15	4.0	Wednesday	29	10:00	0.4
Thursday	30	3:00	3.8	Thursday	30	11:00	0.4
Friday	31	3:45	3.6	Friday	31	12:00	0.4